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SUBJECT: UGANDA: 2010 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

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Embassy POC for Trafficking in Persons (TIP) issues is Political Officer Trevor Olson, Tel: 256-41-306-214, Mobile: 256-772-220-135, Fax: 256-41-345-144. Pol/Econ Chief (FS-02), Political Officer (FS-03), FSN Political Assistant (FSN-11), and Department of Justice Legal Advisor spent 100 hours combined to prepare this report. Information provided below is keyed to reftel questions.

25A. Sources of available information include the government of Uganda's 15-member inter-ministerial Anti-Sacrifice and Trafficking in Persons task force (ASTP), the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), the Ugandan Police Force (UPF), the Ugandan People's Defense Force (UPDF), the judiciary's Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) and Uganda's semi-autonomous Human Rights Commission (UHRC). Post has found information from these government offices to be reliable. A number of local, regional and international NGOs have trafficking prevention, protection, and legal aid programs (See 28M). Information published or provided by international NGOs is usually accurate and reliable, while information from local organizations is often assembled with good intention but with limited resources and cannot be considered completely reliable. All organizations are willing to share information with post and also occasionally publish formal reports on trafficking. The published reports typically describe trafficking trends, methods, and victim and trafficker profiles; some also include broad estimates of the numbers of victims, and recommended actions for the GOU and other stakeholders. During the past year organizations which have published reports in the past refocused their resources to lobby for the passing of the comprehensive TIP law. As a result, fewer studies were completed.

25B. Uganda is a country of origin, transit, and destination for children and adults trafficked for commercial sex, forced labor, and human sacrifice. Citizens of Uganda are both victims and perpetrators of trafficking in Uganda. Victims were trafficked within Uganda, within the region, to and from the Middle East, Asia, and elsewhere. While the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continued to abduct children and adults to serve as sex slaves, porters, and combatants in southern Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the Central African Republic, there have been no LRA abductions or attacks in Uganda since 2006. No particular region or ethnic group within Uganda appeared more susceptible to trafficking, although local NGOs and Ugandan authorities provided services to hundreds of child trafficking victims from the Karamoja region of eastern Uganda during the year. Thirteen women trafficked to Iraq as domestic laborers were repatriated to Uganda in 2009. Their case prompted the Ugandan government to cancel the license of one recruiting agency and suspended the practice of sending domestic workers to Middle Eastern countries. Authorities also reported an increase in the number of child sacrifice cases, and investigated hundreds of incidents of child and human sacrifice and confirmed 29 occurrences in 2009. The 2009 passage of a TIP law by Parliament substantially improved the TIP situation in

Uganda by raising public and governmental awareness and giving authorities new tools to investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes. Many LRA fighters captured by the Ugandan military in DRC, CAR, and southern Sudan were abducted as children by the LRA and are transported back to Uganda by Ugandan authorities, issued amnesty when requested, and reintegrated into society. The military's Child Protection Unit in Gulu is typically the first stop for former abductees. In 2009, this unit processed 66 victims before turning them over to NGO-run reintegration centers. The Government and donors also provide financial, medical, psychological, and rehabilitation services to ex-abductees, including child soldiers, for resettlement into Ugandan society.

25C. Trafficking victims were subjected to hazardous working conditions, long working hours, imprisonment, and physical abuse. Commercial sex victims were also subjected to the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Ugandans trafficked to Iraq as domestic workers reported that they were forced to work long hours, physically and sexually abused, improperly fed, and locked in their employer's residences. Victims of trafficking for the purpose of human sacrifice were murdered and subject to removal or mutilation of body parts and internal organs.

KAMPALA 00000426 002 OF 010

25D. Girls and boys between the ages of 8 and 18 are the most vulnerable to trafficking for labor or CSEC, with studies showing that girls are particularly vulnerable. Women between the ages of 18 and 30 are vulnerable to being trafficked abroad under the cover of domestic worker contracts. Infants and young children are vulnerable to trafficking and human sacrifice. Pakistani, Indian, and Chinese workers are trafficked into Uganda by importers and construction firms. Police confirm the existence of trafficking rings in which Indian minors are forced into prostitution or pornography by Indian traffickers. Vulnerability increases due to external shocks such as drought and food availability in rural areas or the disruption of normal migration patterns by the ongoing disarmament program in the Karamoja region.

25E. The ILO, MGLSD, the Ugandan Police Force (UPF) and local and international NGOs have identified traffickers as pimps, bar and brothel owners, employment bureaus, recruitment agencies, formerly trafficked victims who recruit others, peers and friends of trafficking victims, intermediaries in villages, businesses operators, and others. For children under 12 years of age, traffickers frequently obtained the consent of the parents based on promises of education or employment. In most situations, parents placed their children with an intermediary known to the community such as relatives, peers or well-established individuals. Ugandan and foreign traffickers may use Ugandan employment agencies to recruit Ugandan employees for domestic, security or other work abroad. Local recruiting agencies may or may not know that the workers will be trafficked upon arrival in the foreign country, and often are incapable or unwilling to adequately track and monitor the workers they have recruited once they leave Uganda.

26A: The Ugandan government regards TIP as a serious problem and has repeatedly exhibited the political will needed to combat trafficking. For example, Parliament passed comprehensive TIP legislation in April 2009 that was signed by the President in October and will enter into force after publication in the government gazette. The government also created, in February 2009, a 15-member inter-ministerial Anti-Sacrifice and Trafficking in Persons task force (ASTP) to manage trafficking cases, implement public information campaigns, and draft policy. Numerous senior government officials, including President Museveni and First Lady Janet Museveni, spoke out against trafficking and human sacrifice during the year. In addition, the police and other relevant law enforcement agencies now require mandatory TIP training for officers.

26B. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, which oversees the Ugandan Police Force, Immigration, and the Criminal Investigation Division, has the lead in combating trafficking in persons. The MGLSD manages policy development and assists with victim care. The Ministry of Justice and the Directorate for Public Prosecutions (DPP) prosecutes trafficking cases. The ASTP task force also includes a member from Interpol, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Education, and Uganda's Internal Security Organization.

26C. Severe resource constraints hamper the Government's prevention, prosecution and protection efforts. The ASTP task force, for instance, operates without a dedicated vehicle or sufficient communications equipment. Inadequate resources and significant court backlogs also constrain efforts of prosecutors and the judiciary to pursue convictions against traffickers. While corruption is a serious problem in Uganda, there are no indications of corruption impeding efforts to combat or investigate trafficking. The government does not have the resources required to assist trafficking victims, and therefore turns rescued victims over to partner NGOs for care.

26D. The newly formed ASTP task force is now responsible for documenting and reporting on cases and trends of human sacrifice and trafficking. In January 2010, the ASTP reported a preliminary figure of 29 human sacrifice cases in 2009, and announced that the release of a comprehensive report on human trafficking and human sacrifice is scheduled for March 1. The ASTP's ability to monitor anti-trafficking efforts and compile data is limited by resource constraints and variations in the ways individual government agencies documented trafficking data. For instance, police officers mark multiple offenses on arrest or investigation forms,

KAMPALA 00000426 003 OF 010

making it difficult for the ASTP to disaggregate statistics on trafficking, kidnapping, abduction, pimping, and other offenses. The passage of the TIP law, and changes to police documentation procedures should provide a unified system for monitoring anti-trafficking efforts and trafficking incidents. Prior to the TIP law, trafficking cases were charged under other statutes. The UPF's CFPU at the national police headquarters monitors sex crimes involving children and local police efforts to rescue children from exploitative forms of labor. The DPP maintains statistics on the number of prosecutions and convictions on the crime of sex with a minor, which includes trafficking victims.

26E. Birth registration is optional and most children and many non-voting adults are not centrally registered. The GOU is currently evaluating the feasibility and resources available to implement a national identification program. In 2000, Uganda required that all children have their own passports for international travel as a means to prevent child smuggling and trafficking. Uganda immigration officials have a watch list and computerized systems for checking identity documents of individuals entering and departing the country. However, many of Uganda's border crossings are inadequately manned, and much of Uganda's land and water borders are unfenced and/or unpatrolled. Within Immigration, there is a task force that monitors the issuance of passports to children and has blacklisted several NGOs and orphanages on suspicion of trafficking offenses.

26F. The Ugandan government is not currently capable gathering the data required for an in-depth assessment of law enforcement efforts? The UPF's and ASTP's ability to monitor anti-trafficking efforts and compile data is limited by resource constraints and variations in the ways individual government agencies documented trafficking data. For instance, police officers mark multiple

offenses on arrest or investigation forms, making it difficult for the ASTP to disaggregate statistics on trafficking, kidnapping, abduction, pimping, and other offenses. The ASTP, through manual review of cases was able to surmount these issues to assemble a limited data set of human sacrifice cases. The passage of the TIP law, and changes to police documentation procedures should provide a unified system for monitoring anti-trafficking efforts and trafficking incidents.

27A. In April 2009, the Ugandan Parliament passed comprehensive TIP legislation. This legislation was signed by President Museveni in October and will enter into force once published in the government "gazette". Public and government awareness of trafficking issues increased over the past year due to new law and programs carried out by the government in cooperation with donors, and local and international NGOs. The law is comprehensive; it provides detailed definitions of trafficking and related offenses and contains provisions for the protection, support and repatriation of victims, and for restitution, compensation to them. The law also contains extra-territorial jurisdiction, extradition, and forfeiture of assets provisions. The law also mandates the establishment of a prevention of trafficking in persons office. Penalties under the law for trafficking range from fifteen years for basic labor trafficking to the death penalty for "aggravated" offenses such as the trafficking of a child that results in their death. Because the law is not yet in effect, trafficking cases have continued to be prosecuted under other laws, such as procurement of a woman to become a prostitute, detention with sexual intent, sex with a minor girl (defilement), dealing in slaves, compelling unlawful labor, abduction, kidnapping, obtaining money under false pretenses. Taken together these laws cover most cases of trafficking. However, lack of investigative resources and technical capacity in the criminal justice system limited effective enforcement of the different laws. The TIP law will close some gaps and will establish clear penalties for trafficking crimes.

27B. The TIP law specifies penalties of between 15 years and life imprisonment for the trafficking of adults for sexual exploitation and penalties of between life imprisonment and death for trafficking children for commercial sexual exploitation. These penalties are stricter than the current seven years imprisonment established in the penal code for similar offences. Currently, Penal Code Section 131 prohibits the procurement of any woman or girl to become a prostitute or to work in a brothel, either in Uganda or elsewhere; Section 134 prohibits the unlawful detention of another person for the purpose of sexual intercourse, including

KAMPALA 00000426 004 OF 010

in a brothel; Section 136 prohibits any person from living on the earnings of a prostitute, which includes aiding, abetting, or compelling prostitution; and Section 137 prohibits any person from operating a brothel. For offenses under all of these sections the penalty is seven years imprisonment.

27C. Currently Ugandan Penal Code Section 249 prohibits the import, export, purchase, sale, receipt, or detention of persons as slaves, with a penalty of imprisonment for up to 10 years. The punishment for adult labor trafficking will not change under the new law, as it specifies 10 years of imprisonment for engaging the labor services of a victim of trafficking in persons, however under the new law the labor trafficking of children is punishable with life imprisonment. Uganda is a source country for labor, under the new TIP law, labor recruiters who engage in recruitment of workers by knowingly providing false or deceptive information will be liable to trafficking charges. Uganda is a destination for a limited number of labor migrants and under the new TIP law employers who confiscate workers' passports for the purpose of local trafficking, switch contracts, or compel service by withholding salaries will be subject to trafficking charges.

27D. Rape carries a maximum penalty of death. While judges continue to impose death sentences, the Ugandan government has executed a convicted criminal in years. Defilement (sex with a minor girl even if consensual) also carries a maximum penalty of death. These penalties are more severe than the current law for procuring a woman to be a prostitute (up to seven years in prison) or for dealing in slaves (up to 10 years in prison). The new TIP law has stricter punishments for trafficking that involves sexual exploitation which are commensurate to the current punishment for rape. For example, syndicated or large scale trafficking, trafficking committed by persons of authority, or trafficking that causes the death, serious illness or HIV/AIDS infection of the victim punishable by death.

27E: Despite limited government ability to collect and compile data (See 26F), the ASTP reported 29 cases of homicide or attempted homicide for the purpose of human sacrifice in 2009. Fifteen of these cases involved children less than 18 years of age. Of the 15 children, 2 were rescued, 2 are missing with one presumed dead and 11 were beheaded or had other body parts removed. All of the confirmed adult victims were beheaded or had other body parts removed. For these offences, 50 suspects were charged and their cases are currently pending in court. In one case, a female Rwandan national who was arrested on January 26, 2009 attempting to sell her six-month old baby for the purpose of sacrifice was charged in court and deported to Rwanda. The baby was repatriated to Rwanda and placed in the custody of the father with the assistance of a local NGO.

Authorities also reported two cases of child abduction for the purpose of forced labor involving seven juvenile victims. In March 2009, four children between the 6-12 years of age were abducted from Mbale and taken to Kenya. Authorities rescued the children and returned them to Uganda where they were reunited with their parents. Two female suspects were charged with kidnapping, and face a penalty of up to life imprisonment. The second case involved three victims allegedly kidnapped to serve as domestic laborers in Southern Sudan, the trafficker was arrested and charged with kidnapping. The case is pending trial.

In 2009, authorities reported one case involving the abduction of three juvenile victims for the purpose of defilement (sexual exploitation). The victims were returned to their parents and the suspect was charged and is awaiting trial. Police also investigated the alleged trafficking of Pakistanis to Uganda for financial exploitation. Police said available evidence cannot yet sustain criminal charges, but that investigations are ongoing.

During the year, IOM repatriated 13 Ugandan women from Iraq who were recruited by a local Ugandan firm to work as domestic laborers. The women reported sexual harassment and abuse at the Iraqi homes where they worked. In July, authorities questioned the management of Uganda Veterans Development Ltd, the local employment

KAMPALA 00000426 005 OF 010

agency that recruited the women, and later cancelled the company's operating license. On August 5, the External Labor Unit (ELU) at the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Affairs suspended the export of domestic workers to the Middle East for all external employment agencies. The ASTP also assisted with the repatriation of a separate case of three Ugandan girls stranded in Iraq. An investigation was still ongoing in the case at year's end.

The UPF and DPP reported that the cases reported last year remain

pending.

27F: The GOU provided specialized training for government and law enforcement officials on recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting trafficking cases and on victim handling and care. Between October 2008 and September 2009, the U.S. Mission supported 16 TIP training programs, including a two-week training for TIP instructor development, a two-week training for TIP Criminal Investigations, and a series of 14 one-day TIP first responder courses. The UPF also developed a 25-page anti-trafficking first responder pocket manual which has been distributed to over 2,000 law enforcement personnel during the training programs. The manual contains the United Nations Protocol and current Ugandan laws, the duties of a first responder and victim/suspect interview questions. Thirteen of the instructors from the train-the-trainer course provided a series of one-day "Combating Human Trafficking: First Responder Course" sessions in four locations throughout Uganda. The new trainers from the four core law enforcement agencies, with strong support from the Minister of Internal Affairs, Inspector General of Police, Immigration Director, DPP, and MGLSD, trained 2,010 additional trainees in Kampala, Masindi, Mbarara, and Mbale, .

In February 2009, as U.S. supported two-week TIP criminal investigations course trained 28 participants from the UPF and Immigration. This course emphasized the human trafficking process, interviewing and interrogation techniques, undercover operations, crime scene management and preservation of evidence, surveillance and gathering and analyzing intelligence, while stressing the importance of respect for human rights. The Inspector General of Police has mandated that all Ugandan police officers receive specialized TIP training. To meet this mandate the UPF has incorporated the one-day TIP first responder course into basic training at the police academy. As of September 2009, approximately 150 officers received this training from the UPF's Child and Family Protection Unit. Additionally, the Criminal Investigations Directorate, which is currently providing training to new officers, has included TIP training in its program. Further, the newly appointed head of Immigration's training bureau has committed to providing TIP training to all new and seasoned personnel once a training schedule is developed. The SLEA also worked in cooperation with the UPF Community Policing Unit and anti-trafficking/human sacrifice unit to develop a detailed investigative manual on human trafficking and missing/abducted children.

The Government provides training to members of the military through Child Protection Units located in each military command. Ugandan troops deploying outside Uganda receive additional training, including on trafficking in persons. On a regular basis, Ugandan soldiers are given specific training on the rights of children and carry a code of conduct detailing the rights of women and children. Police officers are actively participating in a specialized training program on the worst forms of child labor.

27G: Uganda cooperated with the governments of Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Tanzania, Yemen, Botswana, and Poland on trafficking cases. The GOU, DRC, and southern Sudanese governments are working together in a joint military operation to pursue the LRA and rescue abductees. The police also participate in the East African Police Chiefs Organization (EAPCO), which includes nine countries in the region. The organization provides mutual legal assistance, training, and a forum to discuss trans-national crime. The INTERPOL unit of the national police also participates in multilateral investigations of cross-border crimes including drug and firearms trafficking, although none have so far included human trafficking crimes. The head of Tanzania's anti-trafficking unit participated in the February 2009 training in Uganda and assisted

the UPF in setting up its TIP unit. During the year, the GOU/UPF also worked in direct cooperation with Kenyan authorities to return four juvenile victims to Uganda who were taken to Kenya for forced labor. It is not known if the Kenyan suspects were arrested or prosecuted however the female Ugandan suspect has been charged with abduction and obtaining money under false pretenses. In August 2009, the GOU worked with the U.S., Iraqi, and IOM to repatriate 13 victims of trafficking from Iraq.

27H: Uganda belongs to INTERPOL and has honored extradition warrants for other crimes. The EAPCO is currently developing an extradition treaty for the nine member countries that should facilitate the extradition of criminals. In practice, for most cases, the GOU does not have the financial resources to extradite although the newly signed TIP legislation does provide for extraditing suspects from other countries.

27I: There were no indications of government collusion with traffickers or tolerance of trafficking.

27J: During the year no government officials were investigated for trafficking. The TIP legislation establishes harsher punishments for persons of authority, including police officers and other government officials that are involved in trafficking in persons. For instance, while an ordinary citizen could receive 15 years under a basic labor trafficking conviction, a police officer or other government official could receive life imprisonment.

27K: Uganda has 3,200 peacekeepers and 124 police officer in Somalia and 130 police officers in Darfur, Sudan. The Ugandan Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) reported no cases of trafficking involving peacekeepers. There were no reports of Ugandan peacekeepers involved in trafficking crimes.

27L: Uganda does not have an identified problem of sex tourism or of its citizens travelling abroad for sex tourism. The TIP law has an extraterritorial provision to allow prosecution of Ugandans for trafficking-related offenses in another country.

28A: The GOU lacks resources to provide long-term assistance to victims and instead refers victims to NGOs. While this handover is often through informal arrangements at lower levels, the UPF does have a memorandum of understanding with one NGO to place its social workers in Central Police Station and in stations in two other districts to assist children and other trafficking victims. The NGO reports that the system is working well. The Government assisted IOM to repatriate 13 female trafficking victims from Iraq. The victims needed government travel documents to return to Uganda. Officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the President's Office and Immigration were instrumental in ensuring that the travel documents were received. The Minister of Internal Affairs has granted permission for foreign victims of trafficking to remain in Uganda when needed for an investigation. Uganda does not currently have a formal witness protection program; however, in some cases they are able to relocate a victim within the country. The IGP has advised that he plans to develop a witness protection program as part of the implementation of the TIP law.

28B: The GOU provides assistance to former LRA abductees, including children. The Ugandan military has a Child Protection Unit, which facilitates the reception and debriefing of former child soldiers, as well as their subsequent transfer to NGO-run reintegration

centers. Child soldiers who surrender or are captured are provided with shelter and food during the short period (one or two days) before they are transferred to NGO custody. NGOs are notified by the military as soon as the military has a child under its care. The amnesty program has been an important method to encourage LRA rebels to surrender and has led to a significant reduction in LRA strength. The MGLSD operates two transit shelters in Karamoja for internally displaced Karamojong, including children who were trafficked and used for begging or other urban street work. The MGLSD also operates the Mpigi facility in Kampala for the initial intake of street children (who are primarily from Karamoja). In

KAMPALA 00000426 007 OF 010

February 2010, there were 40 Karamojong children at the Mpigi facility awaiting transfer to one of the two facilities in Karamoja. The government could not provide budget figures for the facilities, but post estimates the expenditure to be between \$50,000 and \$100,000. There were no government facilities for male or female adult victims of trafficking.

The local NGO Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) operates two shelters in Kampala for trafficked children and takes in children referred to them by police, local leaders, partner NGOs, peer educators and parent support groups. UYDEL reported that between September 2009 and February 2010 they received 66 trafficked children between age 10 and 18 for protection. Of the 66, 32 were referred by educators or school administrators, 16 by local leaders and 12 by the UPF, the remaining six victims were trafficked Congolese children referred by the Refugee Law Project. 50 were girls and 16 boys. UYDEL reports that it provides social support services at only one of its two facilities, which includes routine counseling, play and art therapies, and vocational and life skills training for 3-6 months. The social workers visit/make contacts with parents/guardians to prepare them to receive the child and support them rebuild their lives after the rehabilitation process.

In 2009, IOM repatriated approximately a number of Congolese women together with their dependents to DRC. These women are part of a larger group that came to Uganda with Ugandan soldiers returning from the war in Congo (1998-2003), many of whom were later abandoned and have resorted to commercial sex work.

Foreign trafficking victims, such as the six Congolese children identified above had the same access to care and a facilities as internal trafficking victims.

28C: The Police's CFPU provides limited counseling services once a victim has been identified; and then refers victims to available NGO's for additional services. The GOU does not have the resources to fund foreign or domestic NGOs for services to trafficking victims. However, the government works closely with NGOs that assist trafficked victims in Kampala and other urban centers, and that assist former LRA abductees at reception centers in northern Uganda.

28D: Currently, Ugandan law does not provide assistance to foreign trafficking victims and immigration officials are required to deport individuals in violation of the immigration code. However, on a case-by-case basis the Minister of Internal Affairs can allow foreign victims to remain in Uganda to assist in an investigation, though the GOU cannot officially allow work privileges or offer livelihood or other assistance. The Legal Affairs Department at Immigration and others involved in the drafting on the new TIP law recognized this issue, and the new TIP law will remedy many of the current legal limitations on handling foreign victims. It also establishes government health, social, medical, counseling, and



psychosocial assistance and calls on the government to provide accommodation and material assistance where possible.

28E: The GOU lacks the resources to provide longer-term shelter or housing benefits to trafficking victims. The Government, in conjunction with NGOs, provides short term assistance. In the case of former LRA abductees, some vocational training and reintegration assistance is provided. The new TIP law does call on the Government to provide accommodation when possible.

28F: The Ugandan military's Child Protection Unit screens children who were trafficked by the LRA and refers them to NGO-run assistance programs. The UPF refers trafficking victims to NGOs. The UPF's CFPU works closely with UYDEL, which has placed social workers in the Central Police Station in Kampala and in two other locations to provide legal, medical, and psychological assistance to victims. During the past year, the UPF has referred six victims to UYDEL's shelter in Kampala.

KAMPALA 00000426 008 OF 010

28G: As noted in 27E, the UPF does not have firm statistics on trafficking cases, both because cases are charged under other laws, and because the UPF's ability to compile crime statistics is limited. For 2009, the UPF provided information on the 13 women trafficked to or in Iraq, on 7 children trafficked for forced labor to neighboring countries, and 3 children trafficked for sexual exploitation. The GOU assisted in the care and handling of all of these victims, often referring them to NGOs for care and counseling. The 13 victims repatriated from Iraq were placed with IOM for medical and psychological counseling immediately upon their return to Uganda, and subsequently returned to their families. UYDEL provided care for 36 trafficking victims.

28H: The GOU does not have a formal system of identifying victims from high risk groups. However, Immigration and the UPF are proactively trying to identify victims at entry/exit points into Uganda and Kampala. Over the past year, a U.S. funded police training program resulted in a Government initiative to have all police, immigration officers, and labor inspectors trained to identify and investigate trafficking. Trainers were trained and the GOU is now using them along with trained officers of the UPF's Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) to conduct additional training. The police reported the continuation of proactive law enforcement measures to counter trafficking. Measures include placing investigators with uniformed officers at checkpoints on roads leading into Kampala to identify potential victims and human traffickers. The IGP plans to train the Community Policing Unit to develop public awareness strategies and to gather and share of information between the police and the public on trafficking issues.

28I: The rights of victims are generally respected in Uganda. Child victims of criminal activity are referred to the CFPU and social workers within police stations. Sometimes victims are detained, particularly when police conduct sweeps to remove street children or prostitutes from bars. Potential victims are sometimes prosecuted for immigration or prostitution violations. LRA abductees are usually granted amnesty through a government program. After a period of residence at NGO reception centers, generally about six weeks, they are released so that they can be reunited with their families and reintegrated into society. NGOs and others provide limited additional assistance, including psychosocial counseling. Child sex workers rounded up with adult prostitutes during police sweeps are generally released without charge, often into the care of NGOs.

28J: The GOU encourages victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking through referrals to NGOs, which can provide shelter and counseling while investigations proceed. The new law mandates the establishment of a victim's fund. In northern Uganda, the government has offered amnesty to LRA rebels who renounce rebellion and provide information to the government. The government encourages victims in sex trafficking cases to testify. During the past year, the SLEA persuaded the UPF to pay for physical examinations of victims of sexual assault. In the past, a police physician was rarely available and victims usually had to pay as much as \$20 for the examination. This cost was prohibitive for most victims and discouraged victims from coming forward. In early March 2009, the UPF announced that victims would no longer be required to pay for this examination. While the free medical examination is a step forward, there is also social stigma against victims of sexual crimes in some communities. Other factors believed to inhibit reporting and prosecution of sexual crimes include fear of retribution, lack of support services, and use of alternative restitution procedures.

28K: The GOU does not offer training in trafficking of persons for its foreign service officers, but

Immigration officers posted in Ugandan embassies are being trained as part of current training programs. Ugandan embassies are called upon to assist in the tracking of cases when needed and provide necessary travel documents to repatriate victims

28L: The GOU provides assistance, including medical aid, to former abductees returning from LRA captivity and also provided some

KAMPALA 00000426 009 OF 010

assistance to the women who were repatriated from Iraq.

28M: UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision, IOM, ILO, Concerned Women's Associations in Kitgum, Gulu, and Lira; Gulu Support the Children Organization, Lira-Facilitation for Peace and Development (FEPAD), Give Me a Chance, the International Rescue Committee, African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPCANN) and its affiliate UYDEL, Busia Compassionate Friends, Kids in Need, Restore International, International Justice Mission, and a number of other NGOs work with formerly abducted children in northern Uganda, children in situations of commercial sex exploitation, and other at risk individuals. These organizations provide food, shelter, psychosocial counseling, and vocational training. The Government supports the activities of these organizations.

29A: The government in collaboration with NGOs conducted anti-trafficking dialogues and education campaigns in 2009. For example: on November 5 a national workshop was held in Kampala to sensitize the public on the problem of child sacrifice; on November 23 the ASTP and the Coalition Against Human Sacrifice launched the Anti-human Sacrifice Campaign; on November 24 the ASTP and the Coalition Against Human Sacrifice organized a public dialogue on child sacrifice in Kampala; on November 26 government officials participated in a solidarity march to protest increased incidents of child sacrifice; and on November 28 government officials participated in a launch to combat human sacrifice that was held in Kamuli District in Eastern Uganda.

These activities focused on the causes, magnitude, effects, policy and service gaps in addressing the problem. They were attended by participants including academicians, politicians, media workers, NGOs and government officials. As a result of the activities there is increased awareness of the problem of trafficking and child

sacrifice among the public and the police has increased their vigilance in responding to reports of suspected incidents. Public awareness campaigns have largely focused on addressing the supply side of trafficking because the GOU identified cultural acceptance and "ignorance" as the primary driver. During the reporting period, there was also significant public debate on the TIP legislation. The Parliamentary Committee on Defense and Internal Affairs conducted extensive and well-publicized hearings and worked with women Parliamentarians and local organizations to increase awareness of trafficking and the need for the TIP law.

29B: In 2000, Uganda required that all children have their own passports as a means to prevent child smuggling and trafficking. This has helped identify potential external trafficking victims. The Government monitors its borders and has cooperated in a US-financed program to increase border security. Traffickers have been apprehended at Uganda's border with Kenya and Rwanda. Uganda's INTERPOL unit disseminates international alerts on suspects to Uganda's border officials for screening immigrants. Immigration officials are monitoring flights to Dubai, which have been used to traffic children. The Uganda police also cooperate closely with their counterparts in the region to investigate and arrest suspects involved in cross-border crime.

29C: The primary coordinating mechanism is the 15-member, inter-ministerial Anti-Sacrifice and Trafficking in Persons task force (ASTP).

29D: The Government of Uganda has had a national anti-trafficking working group since 2005. The ASTP is the current formation of the working group and plays a role in developing laws and policy such as the TIP law, and also in enforcement, education and prosecution efforts. The Chief of the ASTP has reported that, with the passing of the TIP law, the ASTP will work toward a comprehensive national action plan on to address human sacrifice and trafficking. Several ministries have national action plans that address trafficking problems in Uganda. The Ministry of Labor is working with police, local governments, the Ministries of Justice and Immigration, and non-governmental and international organizations to develop a plan for the dissemination of TIP resources throughout the country. The MGLSD also has a five-year plan that includes assisting children so

KAMPALA 00000426 010 OF 010

that they do not become vulnerable to traffickers.

29E: In October 2007 the GOU started to draft a law to address sexual exploitation. The Ugandan Penal Code prohibits procuring of a female and causing her to become a prostitute, to leave the country to frequent a brothel elsewhere, or become an inmate of a brothel. Punishment for those offenses is imprisonment for up to 7 years. The same punishment applies in cases in which a female below age 21 is procured for the purpose of sex with any other person in Uganda or elsewhere. The code also prohibits procuring any person by using threats, intimidation, false pretense or false representation or by administering drugs. Owning or occupying premises where a girl younger than 18 years is induced to have unlawful sex with any man is punishable by imprisonment for 5 years. Under the code, no person can be convicted of procurement based on evidence provided by only one collaborating witness. Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Affairs officials said the law is difficult to implement. Most people who were previously arrested in the act of prostitution were charged with being idle and disorderly. The government continues community awareness-raising efforts to target poor rural areas where girls and women are most likely to be recruited.

29F: The Government continues to draft the Anti-Pornography Bill 2009, and has announced that it will soon be tabled in Parliament. According to the Bill, individuals found guilty of the act risk being sentenced to prison for 10 years or to pay a fine of \$5,000.

29G: The Ugandan Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) provides anti-trafficking instruction as part of its human rights and child protection training for Ugandan troops deploying internationally. Uganda currently has 3,200 troops serving in the African Union Mission in Somalia which received human rights training and instruction on trafficking in persons from the UPDF's Human Rights Desk and Child Protection Unit personnel prior to deployment. In addition, the State-Department's ACOTA training package, which trained the second Ugandan battalion and subsequent battalions, provided "Command and Staff Operations Skills" training to prepare the battalion commander and thirty members of his staff for the Somalia mission. The senior leadership of the Ugandan battalions was taught the specific duties and principle responsibilities of senior officers to protect human rights, understand gender-based violence, eliminate of sexual exploitation, provide protection for children, and prevent of trafficking in persons. This training was mandated by the U.S. Congress for all USG-funded peace support operations.

Ugandan forces deployed to the DRC, Southern Sudan and the Central African Republic to pursue the LRA received refresher briefings on the treatment of children and others abducted by the LRA. Each Ugandan unit that deployed contained between two and five Child Protection Unit officers. The UPDF, UNICEF, Save the Children, and IOM developed a protocol to protect victims that it has rescued from the LRA. In 2009, the UPDF's Child Protection Unit assisted in the return and reintegration of 66 victims abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army rebels. The unit processed the victims and transferred them to NGO-run centers for longer term care and support.

30A: The GOU partners with local, regional and international NGOs and with neighboring countries to handle TIP cases and develop policy and programs.

30B: The GOU is not in a position to provide funding or substantial training to other countries, but coordinates with officials from other countries on specific TIP cases and to develop coordination mechanisms.

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